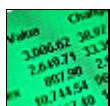


Summary

Contents



In this issue

29/05/2007 | This issue of SA Stats presents data from the latest National Health Survey (NHS) focusing on the height and body mass index of adults living in South Australia in 2004-05. This issue will also look into the household use of the Internet in South Australia in 2005-06.



Demography

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population**

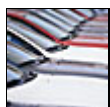
22/03/2007 | The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,558,200 at 30 September 2006, an increase of 13,400 persons (0.9%) since 30 September 2005.



State Accounts

Includes: **State Final Demand, Household Final Consumption Expenditure**

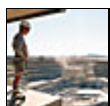
07/03/2007 | South Australia's December 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,757m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$245,890m.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail Turnover, New Motor Vehicle Sales**

02/03/2007 | The January 2007 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,329.8m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,570.7m.



Investment

Includes: **Private New Capital Expenditure, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure**

06/03/2007 | Between the September 2006 and the December 2006 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 0.3% to \$1,140m.



Production

Includes: **Building Approvals**

06/03/2007 | In January 2007, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia was 883. Nationally, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved was 12,214.



Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

24/01/2007 | The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.0% in the 12 months to December 2006, compared with a 3.3% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.



Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

10/01/2007 | In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies increased to about 9,400 in November 2006 from 9,000 in August 2006. The November 2006 vacancies were 8% higher than in November 2005.



Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**

22/02/2007 | The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 4.2% in the 12 months to November 2006 reaching \$997.30.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

19/12/2006 | The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$582m in January 2007 down 22.2% from \$748m in December 2006. The value of merchandise imports increased to \$604m in January 2007 from \$502m in December 2006.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

12/03/2007 | The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 13.5% to \$912m in the 12 months to January 2007.

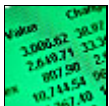


Environment

Includes: **Household waste management**

21/11/2006 | Almost all households in South Australia recycled waste (99%).

In this Issue



IN THIS ISSUE

This month's articles present data from the latest National Health Survey (NHS) conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from August 2004 to June 2005 as well as data from the 2005–06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey relating to the Household Use of Information Technology. The first article, the fourth and final of a series on the health of South Australians, focuses on the height and body mass index of adults living in South Australia (SA) in 2004–05. The second article focuses on household use of the Internet in South Australia in 2005–06.

Key points from the Health of South Australians - Body Mass article:

- The prevalence of overweight or obese adults in South Australia has been increasing from 41% in 1995 to 50% in 2004–05.
- South Australians aged 55 to 64 years reported the highest proportion of overweight or obese people (60%).
- Of adults living in households ranked as the most disadvantaged (according to the Socio Economic Index for Areas), 22% of the population were obese.

In the article, **Health of South Australians - Body Mass** data have been rounded. Other Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

Key points from the Household Use of the Internet in South Australia article:

- Access to the Internet in South Australia increased from 12% in 1998 to 56% in 2005–06.
- South Australians who have access to a home computer increased from 41% in 1998 to 67% in 2005–06.
- The most common main purpose for using the Internet at home in South Australia was for private or personal use.
- The percentage of South Australian households with broadband only Internet access

was 36% in 2005-06, lower than the national average of 47%.

- In metropolitan South Australia, 39% of households' only Internet access was broadband compared to the Australian average of 53%.

In the article, **Household Use of the Internet in South Australia** data have been rounded. Other Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

If you have any comments about this product please contact Lisa Moutzouris on ph: (08) 8237 7455 or email <sa.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

Articles

Health of South Australians - Body Mass

This month's article presents data from the latest National Health Survey (NHS), which was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from August 2004 to June 2005. This article, which is the fourth and final of a series of articles on the health of South Australians, focuses on the height and body mass index of adults living in South Australia (SA) in 2004-05.

Household Use of the Internet in South Australia

This issue of SA Stats focuses on household use of the internet in South Australia in 2005-06.

Index of Articles published in SA Stats

Provides a historical listing of articles that have been released as part of this product

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,558,200 at 30 September 2006, an increase of 13,400 persons (0.9%) since 30 September 2005. This increase was slightly higher than that recorded for the 12 months ended 30 September 2005 (0.7%).

All states and territories recorded population growth over the 12 months ended 30 September 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest growth rate (2.0%) and Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate (0.6%).

For the 12 months ending 30 September 2006, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. net of births and deaths) of 6,160 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of

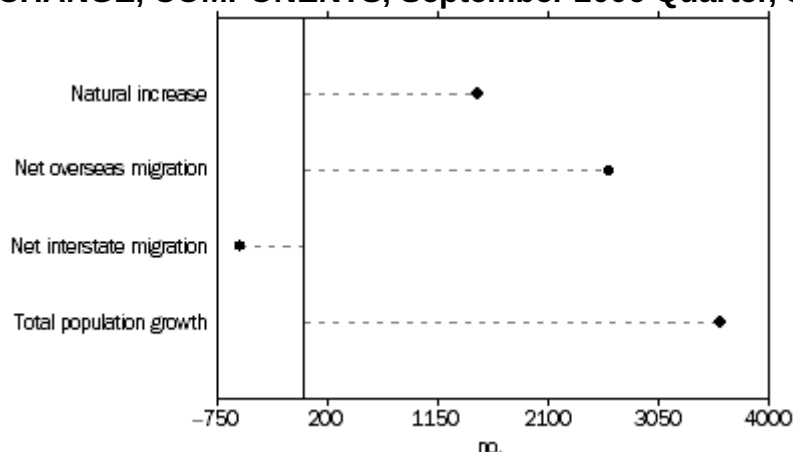
9,860 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 2,654 persons.

In the September 2006 quarter South Australia recorded net natural increase of 1,500 persons and a gain in net overseas migration of 2,626 persons. For every quarter since September 1986, with the exception of June 1993 (-217 persons) and June 1994 (-5), there has been a net overseas migration gain in South Australia's ERP. Net interstate migration in the September 2006 quarter resulted in a loss of 552 persons. Since September 1986, South Australia has only shown a net increase in population from interstate migration in 11 out of the 80 quarters, and 10 of these quarters occurred before March 1992.

Nationally, the preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) was 20,674,400 at 30 September 2006, an increase of 269,600 persons (1.3%) since 30 September 2005. The population growth rate for the year ended 30 September 2006 (1.3%) was about the same as that recorded for the year ended 30 September 2005 (1.3%). For the year ended 30 September 2006, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 131,821 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 137,743 people.

In the September 2006 quarter Australia's population recorded a natural increase of 31,600 persons. The net overseas migration for Australia resulted in a gain of 37,350 persons.

POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS, September 2006 Quarter, South Australia



Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics \(cat. no. 3101.0\)](#)

State Accounts



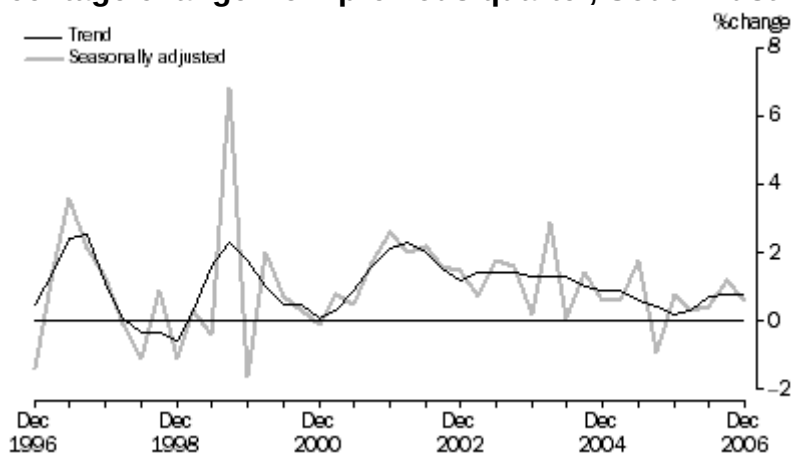
STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's December 2006 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,757m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$245,890m.

The 0.8% increase in South Australia's State Final Demand recorded for the December 2006 quarter was the same as the increase in the national Domestic Final Demand (0.8%). Of the other states and territories the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Victoria (up 1.1%) and Western Australia (up 0.9%). State Final Demand for the quarter fell in the Northern Territory and Tasmania, by 0.9% and 0.4 % respectively.

In the December 1996 quarter South Australian State Final Demand comprised 7.0% of Australian Domestic Final Demand; by the December 2006 quarter, the proportion had declined to 6.8%. The proportional contribution to the Australian Domestic Final Demand of New South Wales and Tasmania also decreased over this time period while that of the other states and territories increased.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter, South Australia



Source: [Australian National Accounts \(cat. no. 5206.0\)](#)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

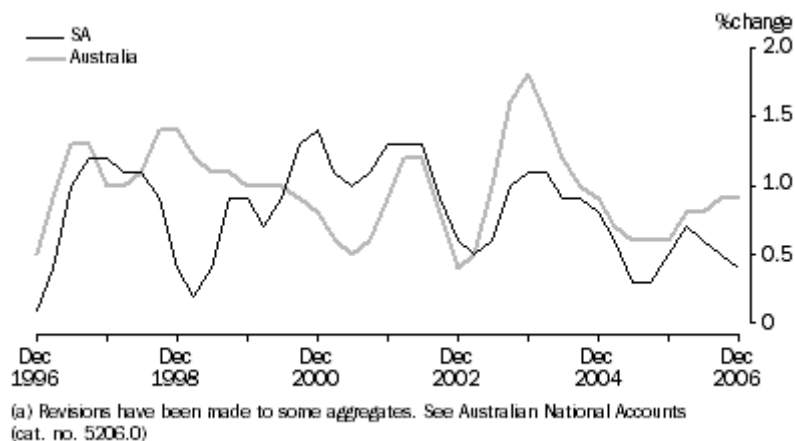
In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's December 2006 quarter HFCE was \$9,761m (7.1% of the national total of \$137,605m). This represented a 0.4% increase from the September 2006 quarter for South Australia and a 0.9% increase for Australia.

During the September 2006–December 2006 quarter, Furnishings and household equipment (up 3.5%) recorded the greatest increase in expenditure for South Australia, followed by Transport services (up 2.3%). For the same period, the greatest increases for Australia were in Transport services (up 2.9%) and Furnishings and household equipment (up 2.0%). Expenditure for the quarter on Purchase of vehicles recorded the greatest decrease for South Australia (down 2.0%) and Cigarettes and tobacco (down 0.4%) showed the greatest decrease for Australia.

The expenditure components which showed the largest increases for South Australia when comparing the December 2006 and December 2005 quarters were: Furnishings and household equipment (up 10.7% to \$560m); and Electricity, gas and other fuel (up 8.6% to \$303m). The expenditure components which showed the largest increase for Australia when comparing the December 2006 and December 2005 quarters were: Furnishings and household equipment (up 8.2% to \$8,121m); Transport services (up 7.7% to \$3,368m) and Clothing and footwear (up 6.6% to \$5,438m). Decreases in expenditure on Cigarettes and tobacco were recorded for both South Australia (a 6.8% decrease to \$178m) and Australia (a 6.0% decrease to \$2,308m).

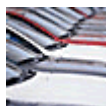
Comparing December 2006 with December 1996, HFCE has increased 39.3% for South Australia and 47.7% for Australia.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a), Trend, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: [Australian National Accounts \(cat. no. 5206.0\)](#)

Consumption

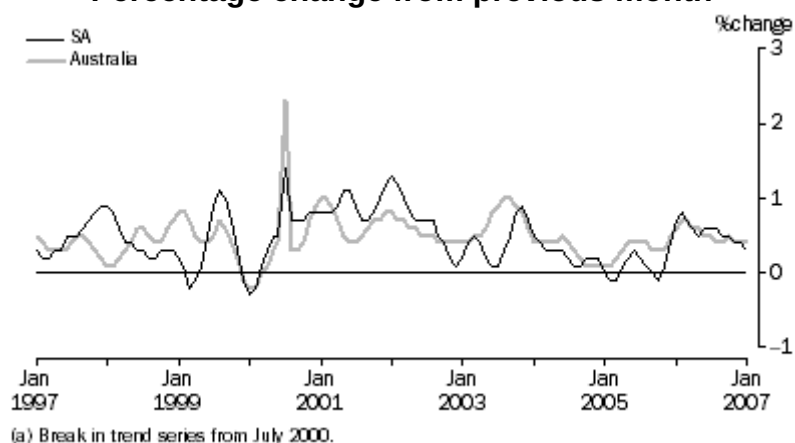


CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TURNOVER

The January 2007 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,329.8m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,570.7m.

RETAIL TURNOVER(a), Current prices, Trend, Percentage change from previous month



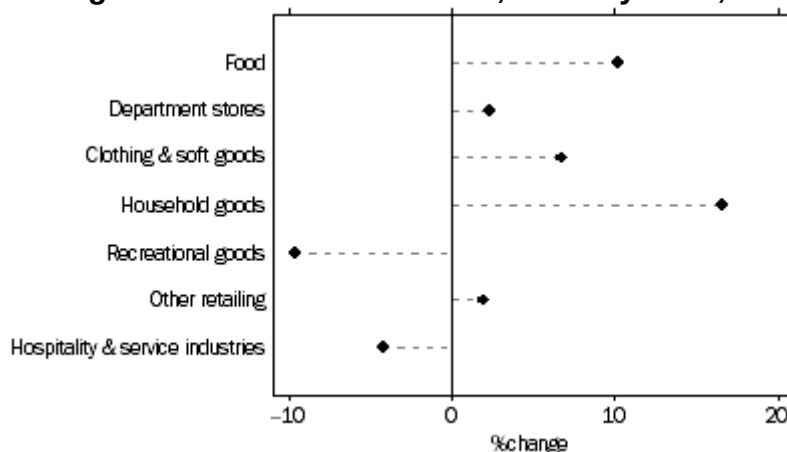
Source: [Retail Trade, Australia \(cat. no. 8501.0\)](#)

Comparing January 2007 with January 2006, retail turnover (trend) increased by 6.5% for South Australia and 6.3% for Australia.

Over the same period, the two South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were Household goods, rising by 16.6% (\$192.1m), and Food, rising by 10.2% (\$596.5m). The South Australian industry group which reported the largest decrease in retail turnover (trend) was Recreational goods retailing, down by 9.6% to \$36.8m.

RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Current prices, Trend,

Percentage change over last twelve months, January 2007, South Australia

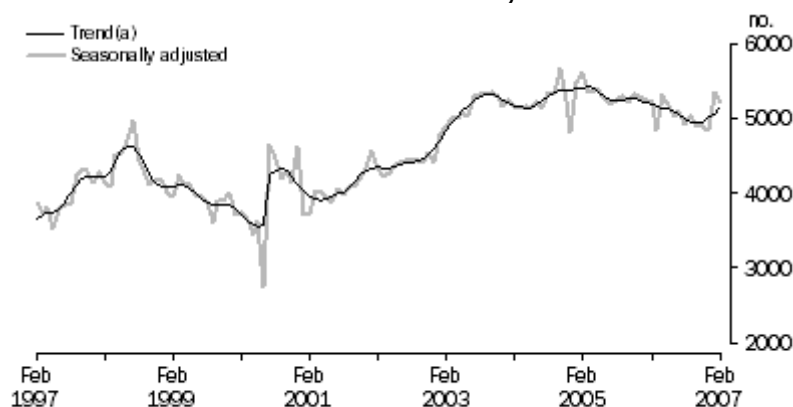


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In February 2007, 3,410 new passenger vehicles and 5,189 vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. Corresponding sales for Australia were 53,452 and 85,677.

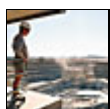
NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



(a) Break in trend series between June 2000 & July 2000 with introduction of the New Tax System

Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, Feb. 2007 (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)

Investment



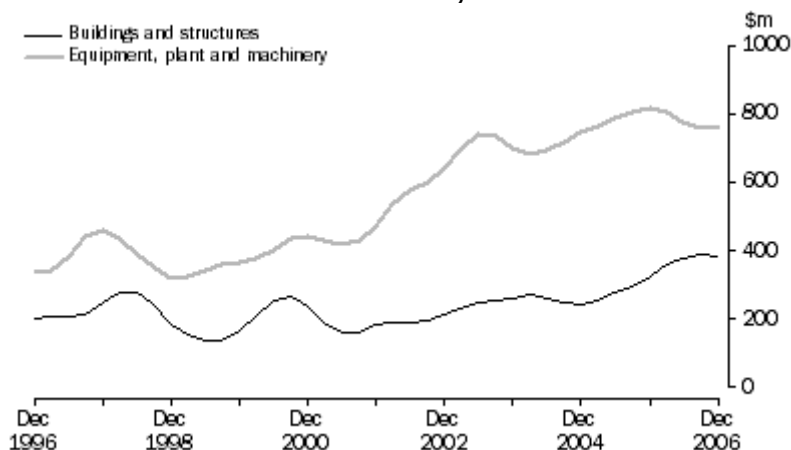
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

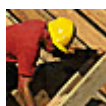
Between the September 2006 and the December 2006 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 0.3% to \$1,140m. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery remained unchanged at \$756m, while expenditure on buildings and structures decreased by 0.8% to \$384m. For the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia decreased by 2.3% to \$17,814m.

Comparing the December 2006 quarter with the December 2005 quarter, South Australia's total private new capital expenditure did not change. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery fell by 7.5%; expenditure on buildings and structures grew by 19.3%. Nationally, total private new capital expenditure decreased by 0.1%.

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, Trend, Chain volume measures, South Australia



Production



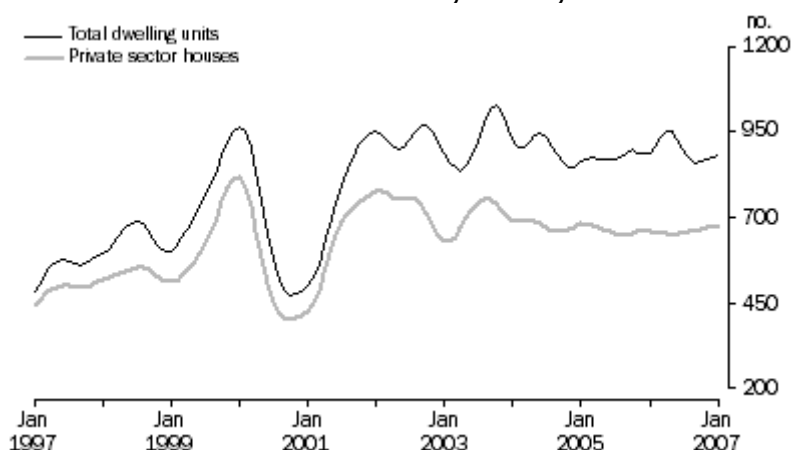
PRODUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In January 2007, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia was 883. This continues the steady recovery from September 2006 when approvals were at the lowest level (861) since December 2004 (847). Nationally, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved was 12,214. This was the lowest number of approvals since May 2001.

The trend estimate for South Australian private sector house approvals has risen for each of the last eight months to January 2007 (673 approvals).

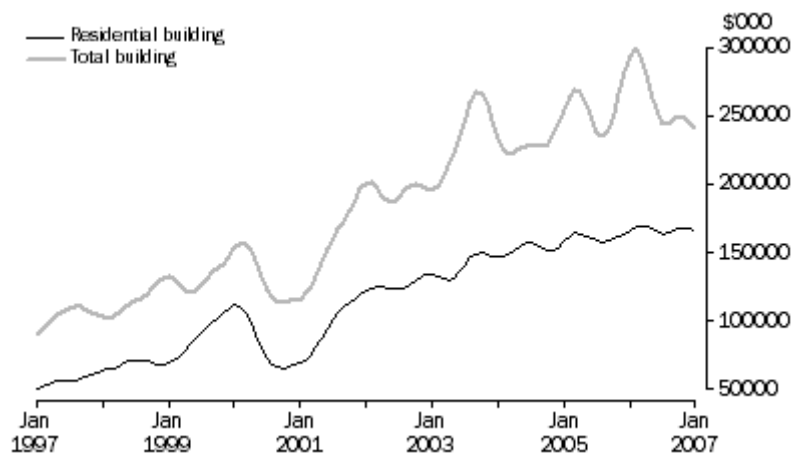
DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Building Approvals, Australia \(cat. no. 8731.0\)](#)

In January 2007, the total value (in trend terms) of building approvals was \$240.5m for South Australia and \$5,463.7m for Australia.

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Building Approvals, Australia \(cat. no. 8731.0\)](#)

Prices

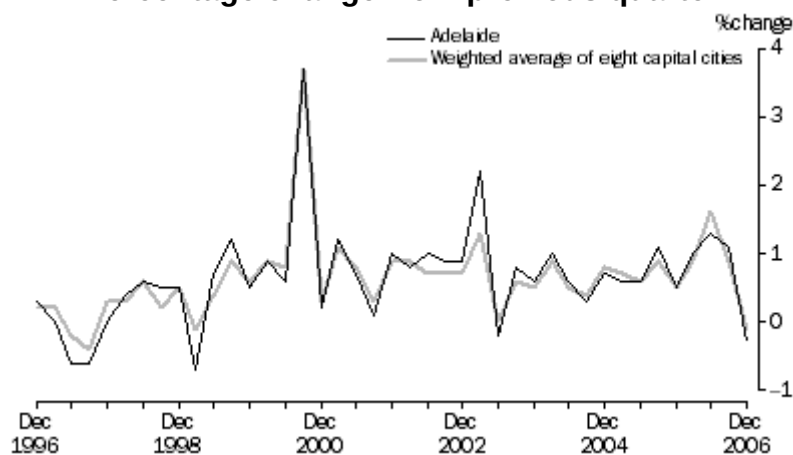


PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 3.0% in the 12 months to December 2006, compared with a 3.3% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities. Adelaide's CPI fell by 0.3% between the December and September quarters of 2006; for the same period, the weighted average of eight capital cities fell by 0.1%.

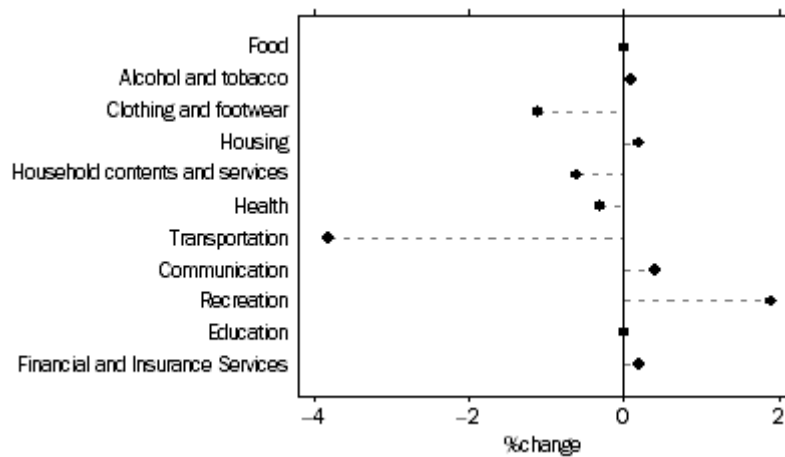
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Original, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia \(cat. no. 6401.0\)](#)

In the December 2006 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage decreases (contributing to the overall CPI movement for Adelaide) were Transportation (3.8%); and Clothing and Footwear (1.1%). Recreation showed an increase of 1.9%.

CPI MOVEMENT, ADELAIDE, Original - DECEMBER 2006 QUARTER, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia \(cat. no. 6401.0\)](#)

Labour Force

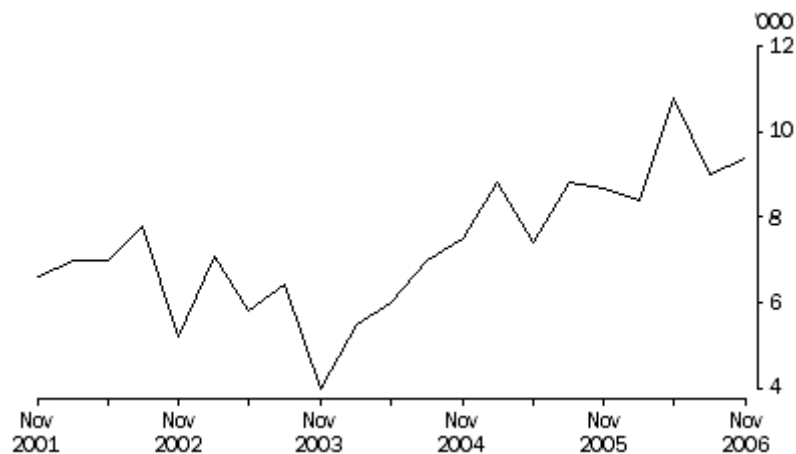


LABOUR FORCE

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies increased to about 9,400 in November 2006 from 9,000 in August 2006. The November 2006 vacancies were 8% higher than in November 2005.

JOB VACANCIES, Original, South Australia

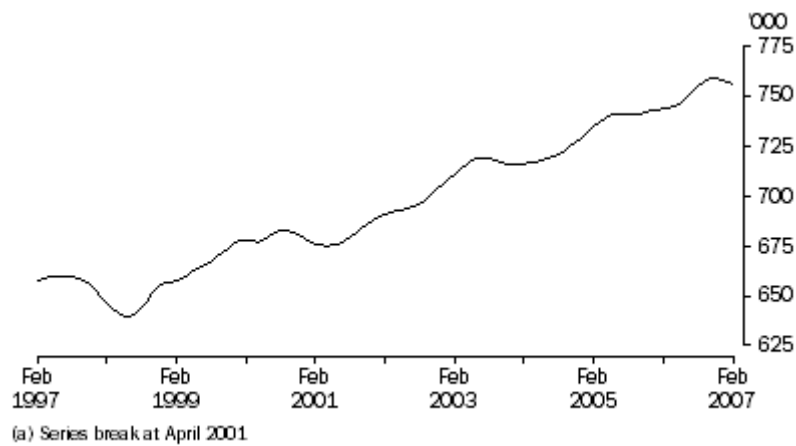


Source: [Job Vacancies, Australia \(cat. no. 6354.0\)](#)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, total employment in South Australia fell by 0.4% from a record high of about 759,200 persons in November 2006 to 756,300 persons in February 2007. Total employment in Australia, however, recorded a series high of about 10,350,400 persons in February 2007.

TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Trend, South Australia

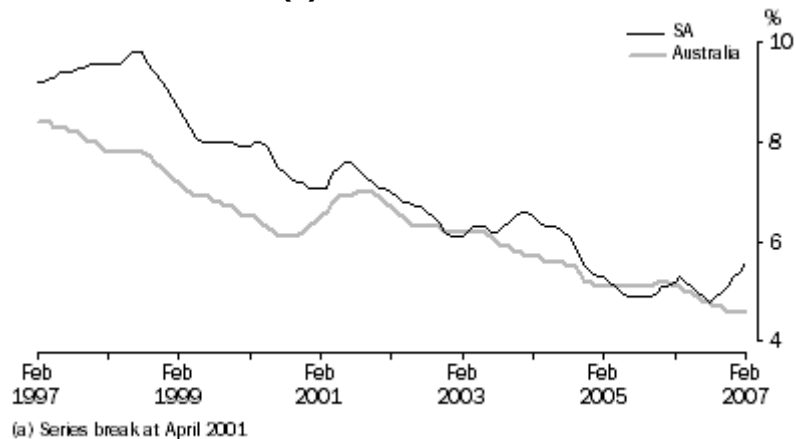


Source: [Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

UNEMPLOYMENT

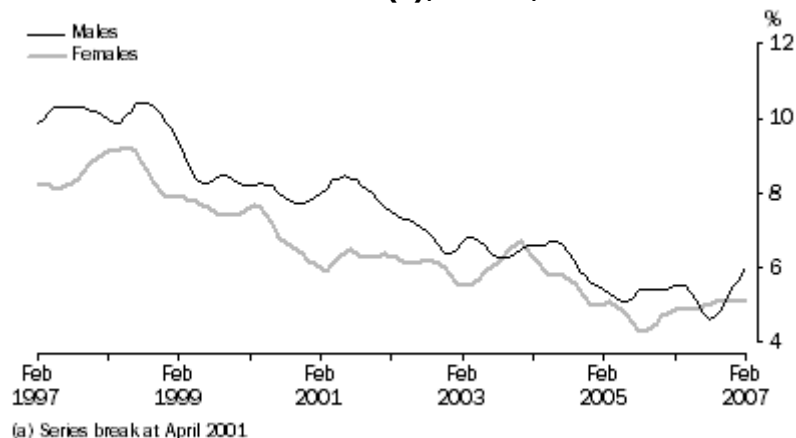
The trend estimate of the unemployment rate for South Australia rose in February 2007 to 5.6% after reaching a low of 4.8% in August 2006. Australia's unemployment rate remained steady at 4.6% for the four months to February 2007.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia and Australia



Source: [Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia



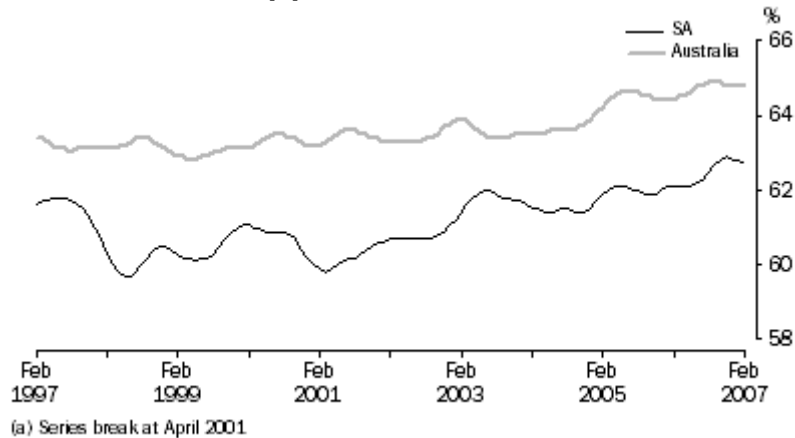
Source: [Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for females has remained steady at 5.1% since September 2006, after reaching a low of 4.3% in September 2005. In contrast, the unemployment rate for males has risen in from 4.7% in September 2006 to 6.0% in February 2007.

PARTICIPATION RATE

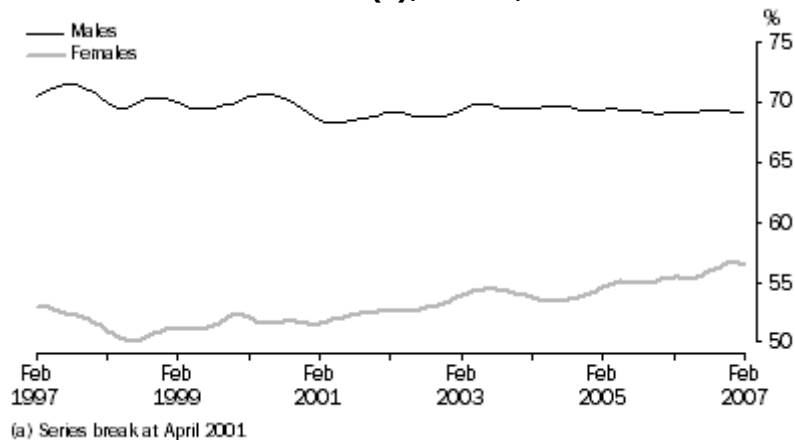
The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia fell slightly in February 2007 to 62.7% from 62.8%. South Australia's participation rate has remained at 62.0% or above since December 2005. In the ten year period from February 1997, the lowest estimate was 59.7% in May and June of 1998. Australia's trend participation rate remained steady at 64.8% for the four months to February 2007. The lowest participation rate reported for Australia was 62.8% in April and May of 1999; for May and June 1998 the Australian participation rates were estimated at 63.2% and 63.3% respectively.

PARTICIPATION RATE(a), Trend, South Australia and Australia



Source: [Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

PARTICIPATION RATE(a), Trend, South Australia



Source: [Labour Force, Australia \(cat. no. 6202.0\)](#)

For South Australia, the trend participation rate for females has remained above 56.0% since September 2006. The high point was 56.7% in December 2006, falling slightly to 56.6% in January 2007, and 56.5% in February 2007. Nationally the female participation rate has remained at 57.6% since October 2006. The participation rate for South Australian males has been steady at 69.0% or more since December 2002, reaching 69.9% in May and June of 2003 and falling to 69.1% in February 2007. The Australian participation rate for males has been consistently higher than that for South Australia, and was 72.3% in February 2007.

Incomes

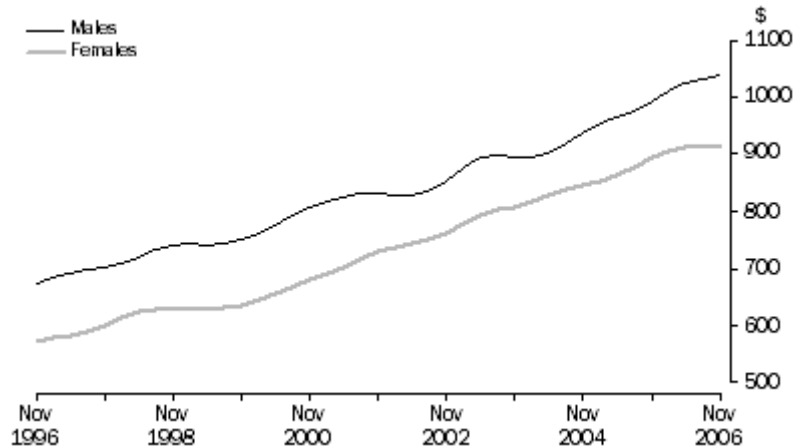


INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 4.2% in the 12 months to November 2006 reaching \$997.30. Nationally, the corresponding increase was smaller at 3.0% (up to \$1,058.90).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

For South Australia, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time, full-time adult) earnings rose by 4.7% for males and 1.9% for females over the 12 months to November 2006.

The November 2006 female average weekly earnings (\$911.10) in South Australia were 87.8% of the corresponding male average weekly earnings (\$1,037.60), compared with 90.2% observed a year earlier (November 2005).

International Merchandise Trade



INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

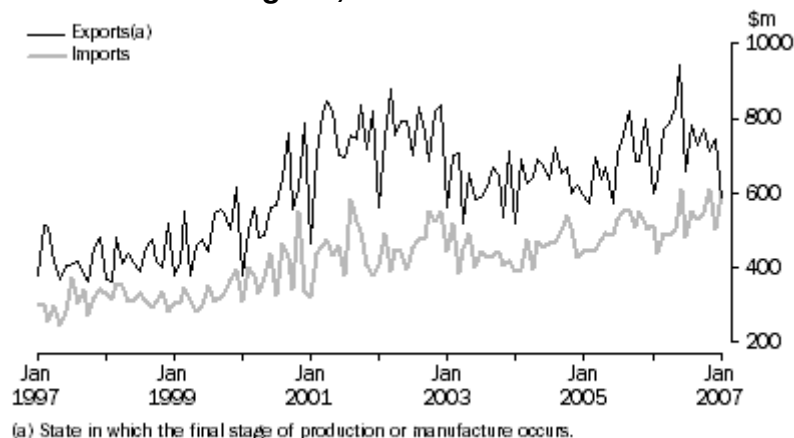
The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$582m in January 2007 down 22.2% from \$748m in December 2006. This was a further decrease from the high of \$601m in January 2006. The decline between December 2006 and January 2007 was largely due to the value of exported Road vehicles, parts and accessories falling by \$158m (94.7%). Other commodities contributing to the decline were Wine exports which were down by \$27m (20.1%); Wool and sheepskins (down \$10m, 50.7%); and Machinery (down \$10m, 28.4%).

Australian exports also fell (by 12.8%) over this period. The main industries that contributed to the decrease in the value of Australian exports were Machinery and equipment

manufacturing (down \$567m, 39.4%), of which exports of passenger vehicles fell by \$188m (68.9%); Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing down \$437m, 27.1%; Metal ore mining, down by \$486m, 19.4%; and Oil and gas extraction, \$239m (17.8%). The value of merchandise imports increased to \$604m in January 2007 from \$502m in December 2006; in January 2006 merchandise imports amounted to \$512m.

The month of January 2007 was exceptional, because the value of South Australia's imports exceeded the value of the State's exports, whereas for all periods from July 1996 to December 2006 the value of exports from South Australia had exceeded the value of imports. Nationally, for the same period, in most months, the value of imports has exceeded the value of exports.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Original, South Australia



Source: [International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5368.0)

Housing Finance

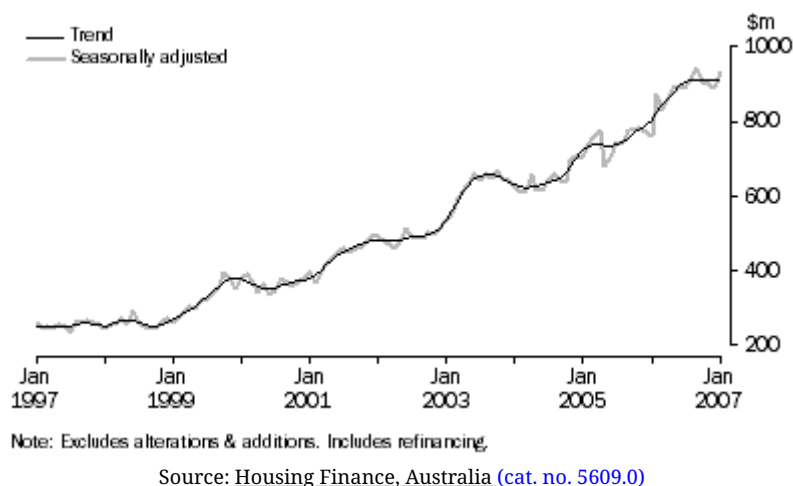


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

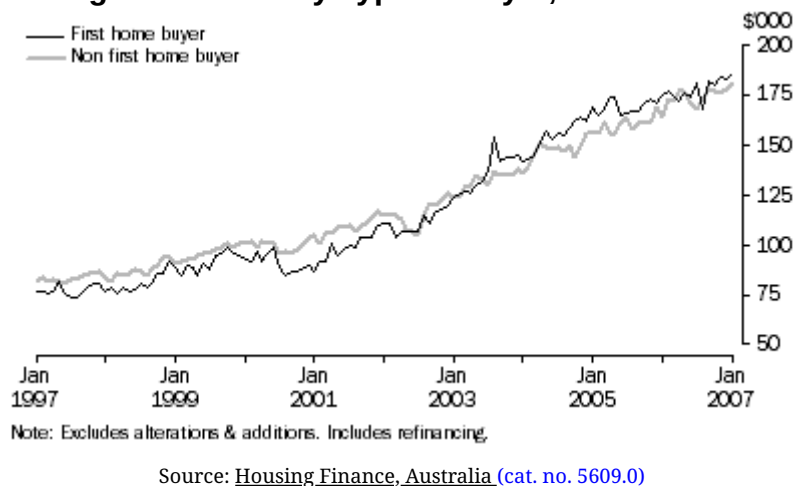
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 13.5% to \$912m in the 12 months to January 2007. Nationally, for the same period, the increase was smaller at 7.6% (to a total of \$13,933m).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), South Australia



Since January 1997, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia has more than doubled from \$80,300 to \$182,000 in January 2007. Except for the months of April and May 2006, the average loan size for first home buyers has been greater than that for non-first home buyers since August 2003.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), Original, Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer, South Australia



Environment



ENVIRONMENT - HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

In 2002–03, each person in South Australia generated on average about 2.25 tonnes of waste, much higher than the 1.63 tonnes of waste estimated for each person in Australia ([DEWR 2006](#)). How we deal with the waste generated is an important issue facing both the state and Australia as a whole. This article looks into the various ways South Australian households manage and dispose of their waste. Data were sourced from a national household survey conducted by the ABS in March 2006 and results published in the ABS publication [Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006, \(cat. no.](#)

4602.0). Information presented from this survey include household recycling and reuse of waste materials, the ways in which waste materials are recycled or reused, and the disposal of hazardous waste materials.

SUMMARY

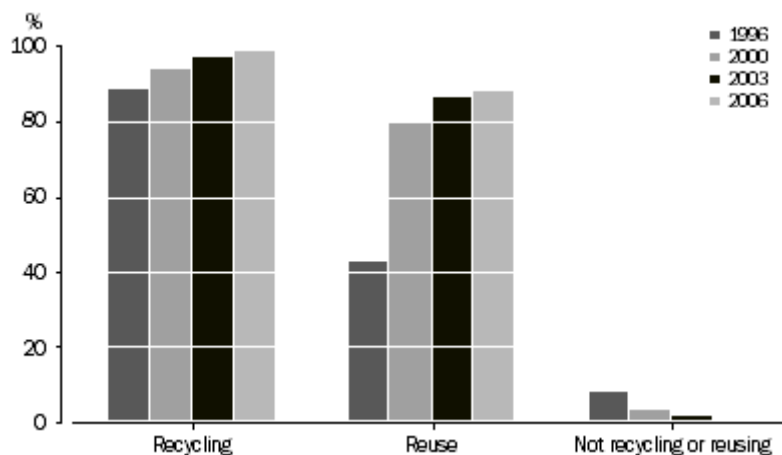
- Almost all households in South Australia recycled waste (99%).
- The waste materials recycled or reused by the highest proportion of South Australian households were plastic bottles (92%), glass (91%), plastic bags (89%) and paper/cardboard/newspapers (88%).
- The most common way that waste was recycled or reused by South Australian households was by reuse at home (88% of households that recycled/reused waste).
- A greater proportion of South Australian households that recycled waste used a central collection point other than a dump/waste transfer station (76%) than all Australian households (63%).
- The main reason why South Australian households did not recycle or reuse a particular waste was; they did not use enough materials to warrant recycling (88% of households that did not recycle/reuse waste).
- The item of hazardous waste disposed of by most South Australian households was household batteries; disposed of by 66% of households.
- Most of the hazardous waste materials generated by South Australian households are disposed of through the usual garbage collection (85%).
- Less than one third (32%) of South Australian households stated that they were aware of any services or facilities to dispose of hazardous waste.
- The main reason reported by South Australian households for not using hazard waste disposal services or facilities was that they did not generate enough hazardous waste to warrant use (55%).

RECYCLING AND REUSE OF WASTE BY HOUSEHOLDS

From 1996 to 2006, the proportion of South Australian households that recycled waste increased from 89% in 1996 to 99% in 2006, while those that had reused waste increased from 43% to 88% over this period. This is a similar picture to Australia as a whole, where the proportion of households that recycled increased from 88% in 1996 to 98% in 2006, and those that reused waste increased from 37% to 87% over this period.

Of the 640,500 households in South Australia in 2006, less than 1% neither recycled nor reused waste materials. This was a decrease from 8% of South Australian households in 1996. The proportion of Australian households that did not engage in these activities similarly decreased from 9% to 1% between 1996 and 2006.

HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING AND REUSE, South Australia



Source: Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 (cat. no. 4602.0)

In 2006, the proportion of South Australian households that recycled waste ranked third of all states and territories, behind the Australian Capital Territory (nearly 100%), and Victoria (99%). The proportion of South Australian households that reused waste ranked fourth of all states and territories, behind the Australian Capital Territory (93%), Queensland (92%) and Tasmania (92%).

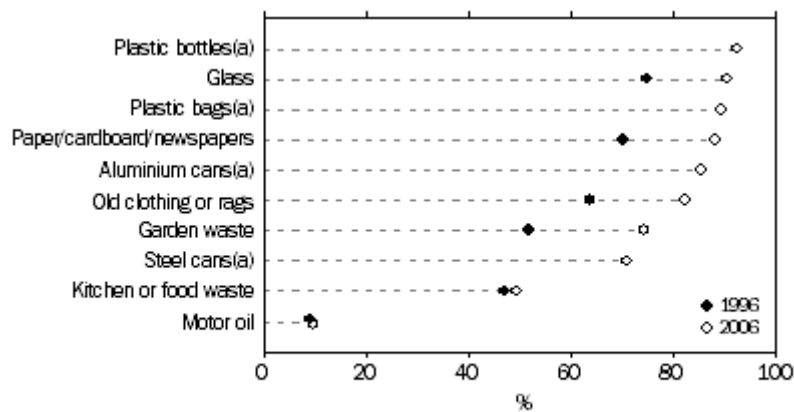
From 1996 to 2006, the level of participation in waste recycling or reuse by South Australian households increased for all types of waste materials surveyed.

WASTE MATERIALS RECYCLED OR REUSED

In 2006, the waste materials which were reported as recycled or reused by the highest proportion of South Australian households were plastic bottles (92%), glass (91%), plastic bags (89%) and paper/cardboard/newspapers (88%). The materials most reported as recycled or reused by Australian households were paper/cardboard/newspapers (92%), glass (90%), plastic bottles (90%) and plastic bags (89%). This is not surprising as these are materials that may be readily recycled through usual kerbside recycling services. It is estimated that this type of recycling service is available to about 90% of households in Australia (Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006, (cat. no. 4602.0)).

While the recycling or reuse of garden waste by South Australian households has increased from 52% of households in 1996 to 74% in 2006, that of kitchen or food waste changed little over this period (from 47% to 49%). Over this period, recycling or reuse of garden waste by Australian households increased from 51% to 66% of households, while that of kitchen or food waste only increased from 45% to 48%.

WASTE MATERIALS RECYCLED/REUSED BY HOUSEHOLDS, South Australia —1996 and 2006



(a) No data available for 1996.

Sources: Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 (cat. no. 4602.0)

HOW HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLED OR REUSED WASTE

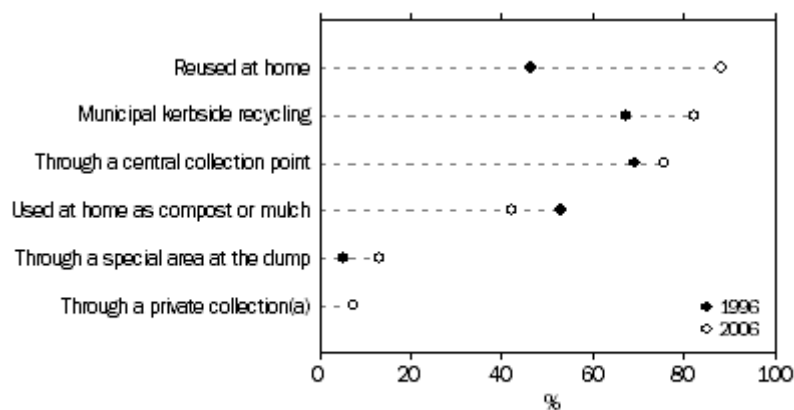
In 2006, the most common way that waste was recycled or reused by South Australian households was by reuse at home (88% of households that recycled/reused waste). This was also the most common way that waste was recycled for all Australian households (87%).

In 2006, municipal kerbside recycling was also used by the majority of South Australian households that recycled waste (82%), but this was less than that of Australian households (87%).

In 2006, a greater proportion of South Australian households that recycled waste used a central collection point other than a dump/waste transfer station (76%) than that of all Australian households (63%). In fact, recycling in this manner was more common by South Australian households than by households in any other state or territory, with the Australian Capital Territory ranking second (73%). This greater participation in recycling through a central collection point by South Australian households may be due to the refundable deposit available for drink bottles and cans.

An easy way for households to make a difference to the amount of waste sent to landfill is to compost their organic waste and use it in the garden. However, in 2006 only 42% of South Australian households that recycled or reused waste materials used waste at home as compost or mulch, less than that of all Australian households (46%). This is a decrease from 1996, where 53% of South Australian households and 54% of Australian households used waste as compost or mulch.

WAYS HOUSEHOLDS RECYCLE WASTE, South Australia



(a) No data available for 1996.

HOW DIFFERENT WASTE MATERIALS ARE RECYCLED OR REUSED

A type of waste material can be disposed of in a variety of ways. Often a particular type of waste is disposed of by more than one method. For example, a household may both reuse glass bottles at home as well as recycle glass bottles through their municipal kerbside recycling service. Table 1 shows the number of South Australian households that recycled or reused a waste material and compares the proportion that used a particular method to that of Australian households.

In 2006, the types of waste materials most commonly recycled or reused by South Australian households were plastic bottles, glass, plastic bags and paper/cardboard/newspapers. Of the households that recycled or reused plastic bottles (592,000), glass (580,500) or paper/cardboard/newspapers (564,200) in 2006, the most common method used to recycle these waste materials was kerbside recycling (71%, 77% and 88% respectively). In comparison, 90% of Australian households that recycled plastic bottles, 90% that recycled paper/cardboard/newspapers and 89% that recycled glass did so by using kerbside recycling in this period. Of the 571,800 South Australian households that recycled or reused plastic bags in 2006, 88% reused these at home, while only 9% recycled plastic bags through a central collection point that was not a dump or waste transfer station. In the same period, of the Australian households that recycled or reused plastic bags, 89% reused these at home, and even less (7%) recycled plastic bags through a central collection point that was not a dump or waste transfer station.

In 2006, of the South Australian households that recycled aluminium cans, 55% used kerbside recycling to do so, while 39% used a central collection point other than a dump or waste transfer station. In the same period, of the 81% of Australian households that recycled aluminium cans, 88% used kerbside recycling to do so, while only 7% used a central collection point other than the dump or waste transfer station.

In 2006, of the South Australian households that recycled or reused garden waste, 55% used municipal kerbside recycling to do so, while 43% reused it as compost or mulch. In comparison, of the Australian households that recycled or reused garden waste in 2006, just 33% used kerbside recycling to do so, while 57% reused it as compost or mulch in this period. It should be noted that not all municipal councils provide kerbside recycling services for garden waste.

While just under one half of South Australian households recycled or reused kitchen or food waste in 2006, the majority (57%) of households that did use it as compost or mulch, 27% reused it at home and 13% recycled it through kerbside recycling. In comparison, of the similar proportion of Australian households that recycled or reused kitchen or food waste in this period, a larger proportion (61%) used it as compost or mulch, 27% reused it at home and only 10% recycled it through kerbside recycling. Not all municipal councils provide kerbside recycling services for kitchen and food waste.

While proportionally fewer South Australian households than Australian households used kerbside recycling for plastic bottle (71% of South Australian households compared to 90% of Australian households), glass (77% compared to 89%) and aluminium cans (55% compared to 88%), this was balanced by proportionally more South Australian households using a central collection point other than a dump or waste transfer station to recycle plastic bottles (30% of South Australian households compared to 3% of Australian households), glass (17% compared to 2%) and aluminium cans (39% compared to 7%). This is consistent with the refundable deposit available for drink bottles and cans in South Australia which must be delivered to a central collection point for refund.

Proportionally more South Australian households (55%) than Australian households (33%) used kerbside recycling for garden waste. Conversely, proportionally more Australian households (57%) used compost or mulch to recycle garden waste than South Australian households (43%). Most South Australian metropolitan municipal councils provide kerbside recycling for garden waste.

TABLE 1: WASTE RECYCLED OR REUSED BY HOUSEHOLDS, By method(a), South Australia and Australia — March 2006

	Households that recycled (b)	Kerbside recycling		Private collection		Special area at dump/waste transfer station	
	SA '000	SA %	Aust %	SA %	Aust %	SA %	Aust %
Plastic bottles	592	71	90	1	2	5	2
Glass	581	77	89	1	2	4	2
Plastic bags	572	10	11	1	1	0	1
Paper/cardboard/newspapers	564	88	90	1	2	1	2
Aluminium cans	548	55	88	1	2	7	3
Old clothing or rags	527	2	1	*1	5	*1	6
Garden waste	477	55	33	4	5	2	6
Steel cans	455	92	94	*2	2	*1	1
Kitchen waste or food waste	317	13	10	2	5	0	0
Motor Oil	62	*4	3	*3	3	39	35

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

n.a. not applicable

(a) More than one method of recycling or reusing may be specified for each product, so proportions do not add up to 100%.

(b) The total number of South Australian households that reported they had recycled or reused this waste material in 2006. The total number of South Australian households in 2006 was 640,500.

Source: [Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 \(cat. no. 4602.0\)](#)

TABLE 1 (cont.): WASTE RECYCLED OR REUSED BY HOUSEHOLDS, By method(a), South Australia and Australia — March 2006

	Households that recycled (b)	Central collection point (not dump/waste transfer station)		Compost or mulch		Reused at home	
	SA '000	SA %	Aust %	SA %	Aust %	SA %	Aust %
Plastic bottles	592	30	3	n.a.	n.a.	7	10
Glass	581	17	2	n.a.	n.a.	17	17
Plastic bags	572	9	7	n.a.	n.a.	88	89
Paper/cardboard/newspapers	564	6	2	4	5	15	13
Aluminium cans	548	39	7	n.a.	n.a.	*1	0
Old clothing or rags	527	71	69	n.a.	n.a.	48	41
Garden waste	477	*1	1	43	57	6	7
Steel cans	455	5	1			2	2

Kitchen waste or food waste	317	0	0	57	61	27	27
Motor Oil	62	25	23	n.a.	n.a.	17	28

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

n.a. not applicable

(a) More than one method of recycling or reusing may be specified for each product, so proportions do not add up to 100%.

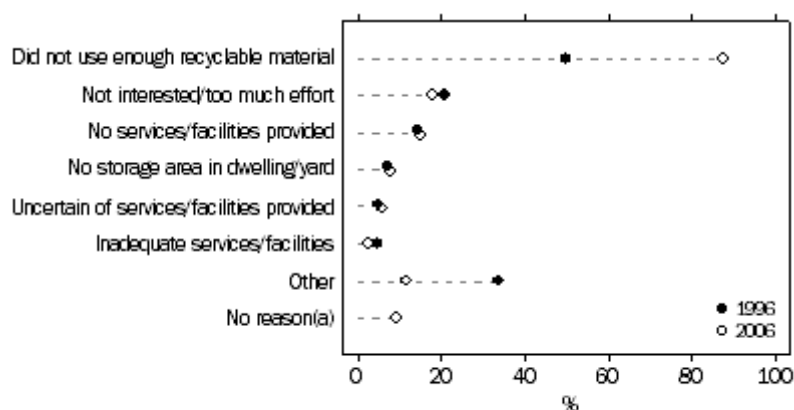
(b) The total number of South Australian households that reported they had recycled or reused this waste material in 2006. The total number of South Australian households in 2006 was 640,500.

Source: [Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 \(cat. no. 4602.0\)](#)

REASONS FOR NOT RECYCLING OR REUSING WASTE

The main reasons why South Australian households did not recycle or reuse a particular waste in 2006 were: they did not use enough materials to warrant recycling (88% of households that did not recycle/reuse waste), they were not interested or it was too much effort (18%) and no services or facilities were provided (15%), the same reasons cited nationally (86%, 17% and 16% respectively).

REASONS WHY HOUSEHOLDS DO NOT RECYCLE, South Australia



(a) No data available for 1996.

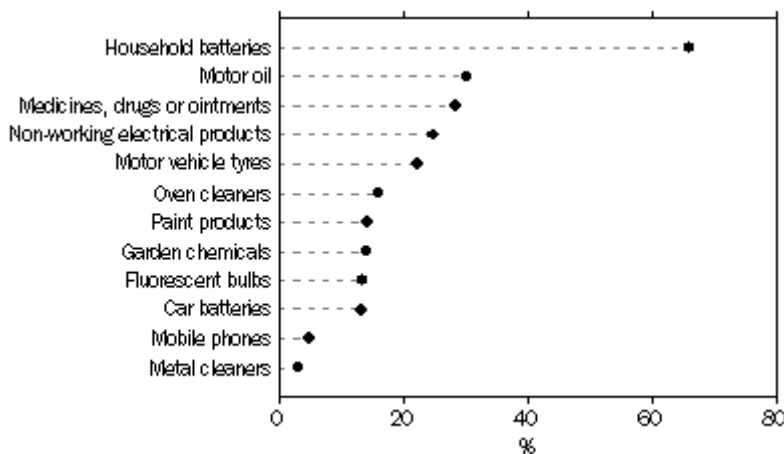
Sources: [Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2003 \(cat. no. 4602.0\)](#)

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Waste is 'hazardous' when it contains substances or has properties that make it harmful to human health or the environment. While in small quantities they may seem harmless, considerable quantities of these materials can end up being disposed of in landfills that are not designed to accept this type of waste. Hazardous wastes require careful management as they may be poisonous, corrosive, flammable, explosive or reactive.

South Australian households use a number of materials at home that can result in hazardous waste and these are mainly household batteries (disposed by 66% of household), motor oil (30%) and medicines, drugs or ointments (29%). Household batteries (66% of households), motor oil (35%), and medicines, drugs and ointments (30%) were also the hazardous wastes most disposed of by all households in Australia.

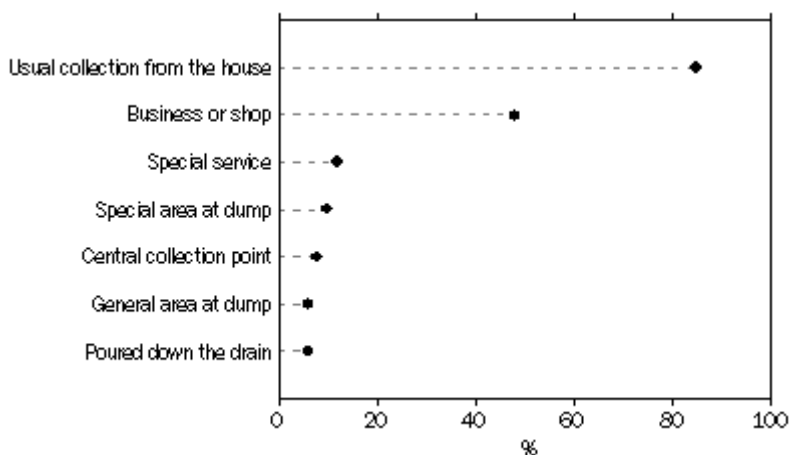
HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIALS DISPOSED OF BY HOUSEHOLDS, South Australia



Source: Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 (cat. no. 4602.0)

Most of the hazardous waste materials generated by South Australian households are disposed of through the usual garbage collection from the house (85%). This was the same proportion as for all Australian households (85%).

WAYS HOUSEHOLDS DISPOSED OF BY HAZARDOUS WASTE, South Australia

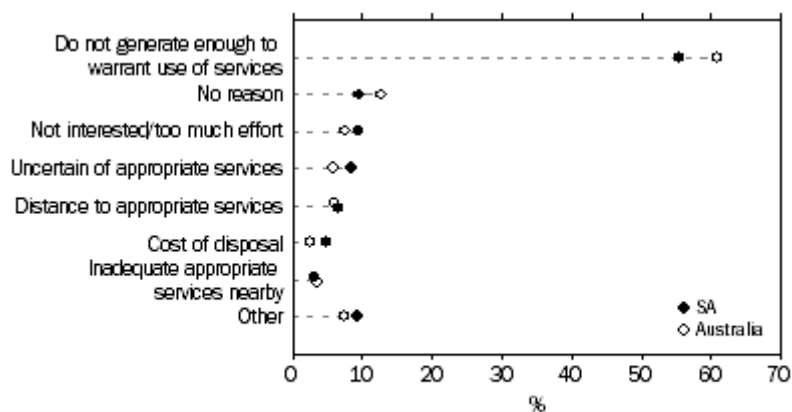


Source: Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 (cat. no. 4602.0)

When asked if they were aware of any services or facilities to dispose of hazardous waste, in 2006 less than one third (32%) of South Australian households stated that they were. This was the same proportion as for all Australian households (32%).

The primary reason reported by South Australian households for not using hazardous waste disposal services or facilities available in their local area was that they did not generate enough hazardous waste to warrant use (55%). This was also the primary reason reported by all households in Australia (61%). One tenth (10%) of South Australian households stated they had no reason for not using hazardous waste disposal services, while 9% reported they were not interested or it was too much effort as a reason. Australian households were similar, with slightly more reporting no reason for not using hazardous waste disposal services (13%), and slightly less reporting they were not interested or it too much effort (8%) as a reason.

REASONS DID NOT USE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES OR FACILITIES(a), Households—March 2006



(a) More than one reason may be specified by each household.

Source: Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 (cat. no. 4602.0)

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Department of the Environment and Water Resources (DEWR), 2006 Submission to the Productivity Commission Inquiry into Waste Generation and Resource Efficiency.
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 (cat. no. 4602.0).
 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2003, Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2003 (cat. no. 4602.0).

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian economy. The overview will be updated on a quarterly basis (in March, June, September and December) and in the intervening months the publication will include feature articles that provide a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications (links to source documents are provided in the summary table).

Replaces: 1307.4

Health of South Australians - Body Mass (Feature Article)

This article presents data from the latest National Health Survey (NHS) which was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from August 2004 to June 2005. Similar surveys were conducted in 1977-78, 1983, 1989-90, 1995 and 2001.

This article focuses on the height and body mass index of adults living in South Australia (SA) in 2004-05. This is the fourth in a series of articles looking at the health of South Australians. Previous articles were:

- Health of South Australians - Health Status presented in SA Stats, May 2006

- Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours presented in SA Stats, August 2006
- Health of South Australians - Health-related Actions presented in SA Stats, November 2006.

In the 2004-05 NHS, data were collected from people living in private dwellings in urban and rural areas of Australia; excluded were people in hospitals, nursing homes and other non-private dwellings. Of all the states and territories, SA had the oldest population in scope of the survey with just over 14% of the population aged 65 years and over, followed by Tasmania at just under 14%. By comparison, 12% of Australia's population in scope of the survey was aged 65 years and over. The older age structures in SA and Tasmania may impact on the health estimates for their populations.

Further information on the latest NHS can be obtained from the publication 'National Health Survey, Summary of Results, Australia, 2004-05' (cat. no. 4364.0), the Microsoft Excel tables in 'National Health Survey, Summary of Results: State Tables, 2004-05' (cat. no. 4362.0) and the publication Changes in health: A snapshot, 2004-05 (cat. no. 4834.0.55.001).

INFORMATION COLLECTED

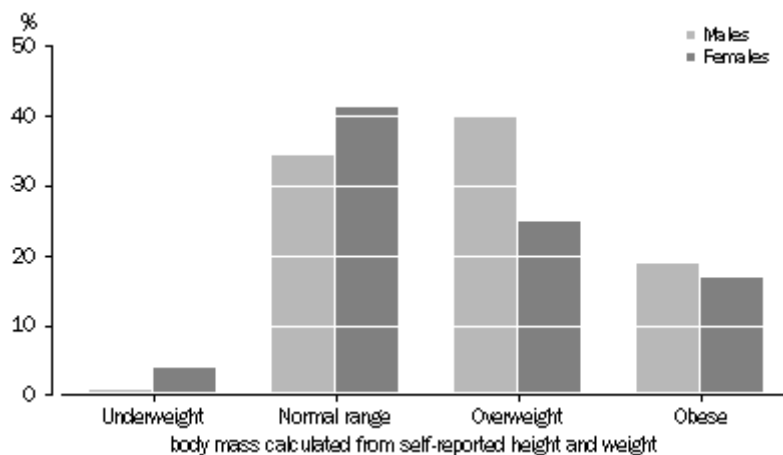
Information was collected from people about their height and weight and this information was used to calculate their body mass index (BMI). People were asked whether they considered themselves to be overweight, of acceptable weight or underweight. It is important to note that 7% of males and 14% of females did not state their heights and/or weights and these people may not have the same distribution of body mass categories as people who reported their heights and weights.

BODY MASS INDEX

Based on self-reported height and weight, 34% of South Australian males were in the BMI category of normal range of weight for their height in 2004-05 compared with 41% of South Australian females. A statistically significantly higher proportion of males reported heights and weights indicating they were in the overweight category (40%) than females (25%). A further 19% of males and 17% of females were in the obese category.

The body mass index (BMI) is calculated from reported height and weight information, using the formula weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of the height (in metres). To produce a measure of the prevalence of overweight or obese adults, BMI values are grouped according to World Health Organization (WHO) and National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines. An adult with a BMI of less than 18.5 is considered underweight, a BMI of 18.5 to less than 25.0 is considered to be in the normal range, a BMI of 25.0 to less than 30.0 is considered to be overweight and a BMI of 30.0 or greater is considered to be obese.

BODY MASS OF MALE AND FEMALE ADULTS REPORTING HEIGHT AND WEIGHT(a), SA, 2004-05



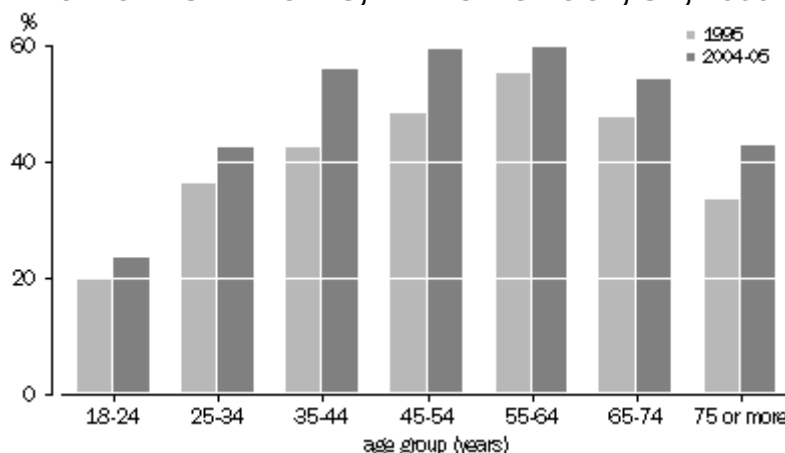
(a) Body mass not known for a further 7% of males and 14% of females.

Source: National Health Survey, Summary of Results: State Tables, 2004-05 (cat. no.4362.0)

Data from the 1995, 2001 and 2004-05 National Health Surveys show that the prevalence of overweight or obese adults has been increasing. In 2004-05, 50% of adults in SA reported heights and weights indicating they were overweight or obese compared with 45% in 2001 and 41% in 1995. Similarly at the national level, 49% of adults were overweight or obese in 2004-05, 46% in 2001 and 40% in 1995.

The following graph shows that the prevalence of overweight and obese adults has increased from 1995 to 2004-05 in all age groups in South Australia. The graph also shows that the age groups that had the highest proportions of overweight or obese adults in 2004-05 were 55-64 years (60%) and 45-54 years (59%). The largest increase is in the 35-44 year age group where the prevalence of overweight or obese adults was 43% in 1995 compared with 56% in 2004-05.

OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE ADULTS, BY AGE GROUP, SA, 1995 AND 2004-05



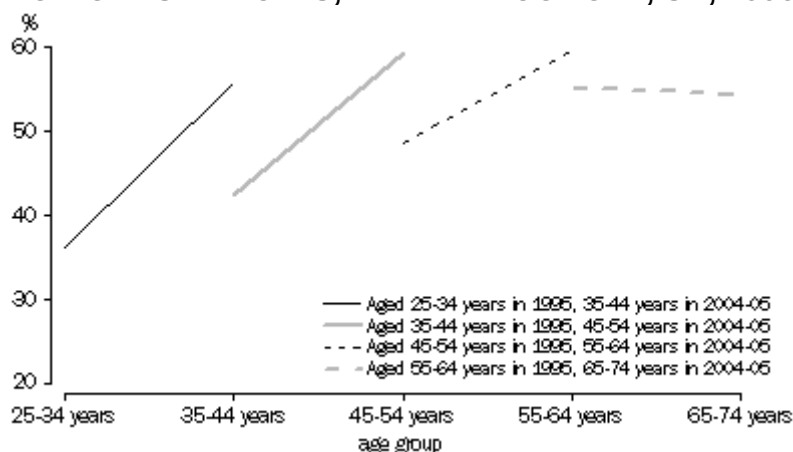
Source: National Health Survey, Summary of Results: State Tables, 2004-05 (Cat. no.4362.0)

and National Health Survey, 1995, data available on request

Based on data from the 1995 and 2004-05 survey years, the prevalence of overweight and obese adults increases with age, peaking at middle age, then tapering off and declining gradually for people aged 65 years and over. An alternative view is to consider the data as an age continuum. People aged 25-34 years in 1995 are aged 35-44 years a decade later (approximately 2004-05). In 1995, 36% of people aged 25-34 years were overweight or obese, increasing to 56% when they were aged 35-44 years a decade later. Similarly, in

1995, 43% of 35-44 year olds were overweight or obese. A decade later when this age group was 45-54 years old, 60% were overweight or obese. Similar changes occur for the group aged 45-54 years in 1995 who were aged 55-64 years in 2004-05. For the group 10 years older, the proportion overweight or obese stabilises over the ten year time period. In 1995, 55% of people aged 55-64 years were overweight or obese; 10 years later when this group was aged 65-74 years, 54% were overweight or obese. The following graph highlights these changes.

OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE ADULTS, BY BIRTH COHORT, SA, 1995 AND 2004-05



Source: National Health Survey, Summary of Results: State Tables, 2004-05 (Cat. no.4362.0) and National Health Survey, 1995, data available on request

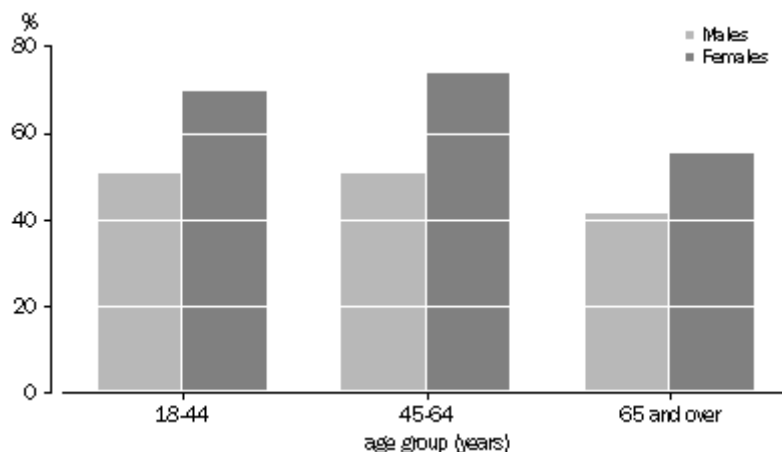
Note that this analysis does not factor in other aspects such as older overweight or obese people may be more likely to move out of scope of the survey by dying or moving to non-private dwellings such as nursing homes earlier than people not overweight or obese. Further, the NHSs are not longitudinal studies where the same people are surveyed over time but are different samples representative of the Australian population in private dwellings.

PERCEPTION

In the NHS, people are asked whether they consider themselves to be overweight, of acceptable weight or underweight. In South Australia 58% of males and 42% of females reported heights and weights indicating they were overweight or obese but only 49% of these males and 68% of these females considered themselves to be overweight in 2004-05. Similarly at the national level, only 49% of males and 69% of females determined to be overweight or obese considered themselves to be overweight.

The following graph shows that overweight or obese males were less likely to perceive themselves as being overweight compared with overweight or obese females in the age groups of 18-44 years, 45-64 years and 65 years and over.

OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE ADULTS WHO PERCEIVE THEMSELVES TO BE OVERWEIGHT, SA, 2004-05



Source: National Health Survey, 2004-05, data available on request

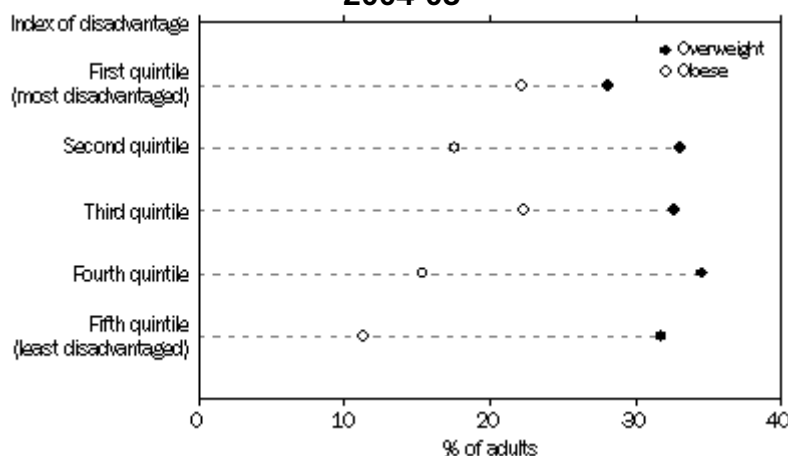
Based on reported heights and weights, 1% of males and 4% of females were underweight in both South Australia and Australia in 2004-05. Of these, only 44% of South Australian and 42% of Australian underweight adults perceive themselves to be underweight.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE ADULTS

South Australian adults with a degree, diploma or higher qualification and adults with no qualification were less likely to report heights and weights indicating they were overweight or obese (47% and 48% respectively) than adults with a trade certificate or other qualification (56%).

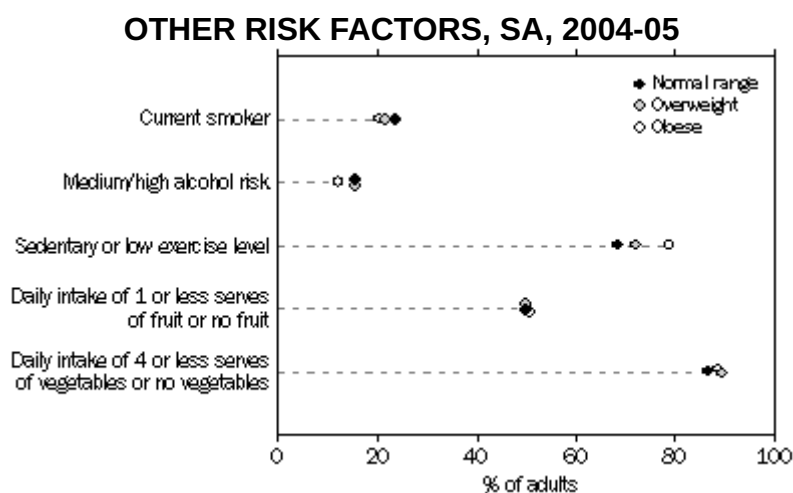
The following graph shows the prevalence of overweight and obese adults living in households ranked by the index of disadvantage (which is one of the Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)) at the Collection District level. Adults in households in the most disadvantaged group were more likely to be obese and less likely to be overweight than adults in households in the least disadvantaged group. Of those adults living in households in the first quintile (the most disadvantaged group), 28% were overweight and 22% were obese. By comparison, of those adults living in households in the fifth quintile (the least disadvantaged group), 32% were overweight and a statistically significantly lower percentage (11%) were obese.

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE ADULTS BY SEIFA INDEX OF DISADVANTAGE, SA, 2004-05



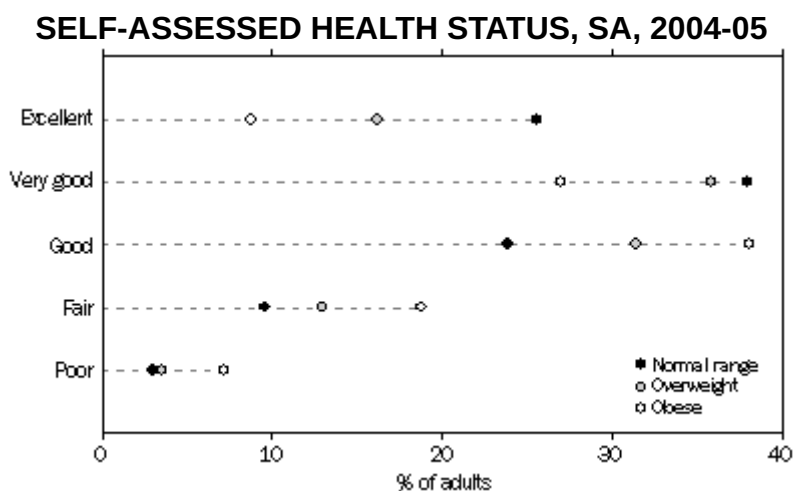
Source: National Health Survey, 2004-05, data available on request

The following graph shows that apart from exercise levels, overweight and obese adults reported similar levels of other risk factors (i.e. smoking, risky or high risk consumption of alcohol, and less than the daily intake of the recommended levels of fruit and vegetable serves). A statistically significantly higher proportion of obese adults reported sedentary or low levels of exercise (79%) compared with adults in the normal range of weights for their heights (68%).



Source: National Health Survey, 2004-05, data available on request

The following graph shows that higher proportions of obese adults considered themselves to be in poor, fair or good health compared with adults who were overweight or in the normal range of weight. There were also higher proportions of overweight adults who considered themselves to be in fair and good health compared with adults in the normal range of weight. Despite their obesity, 9% of obese adults considered themselves to be in excellent health and 27% in very good health.



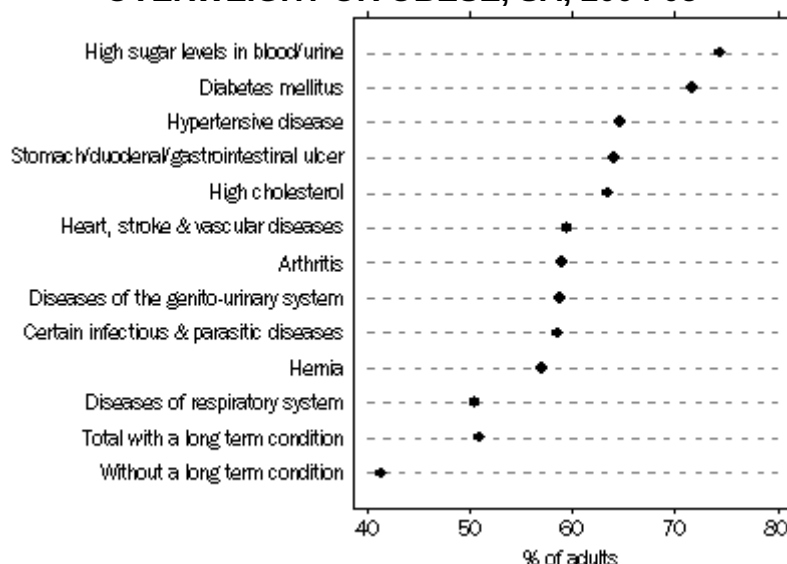
Source: National Health Survey, 2004-05, data available on request

Obese adults reported statistically significantly higher levels of high or very high psychological distress (16%) than adults who were overweight or in the normal range of weights for their heights (both 10%).

Overweight adults and obese adults reported similar levels of injury events requiring action in the previous 4 weeks (both 20%) compared with adults in the normal range of weights for their heights (21%).

About 90% of obese and overweight adults reported having a long term condition compared with 86% of adults in the normal range of weight for height. Another way of viewing these data is by comparing adults with a long term condition with adults without a condition: 51% of adults with a long term condition were overweight or obese compared with 41% of adults without a long term condition. The following graph shows some of the long term conditions with high proportions of overweight or obese adults.

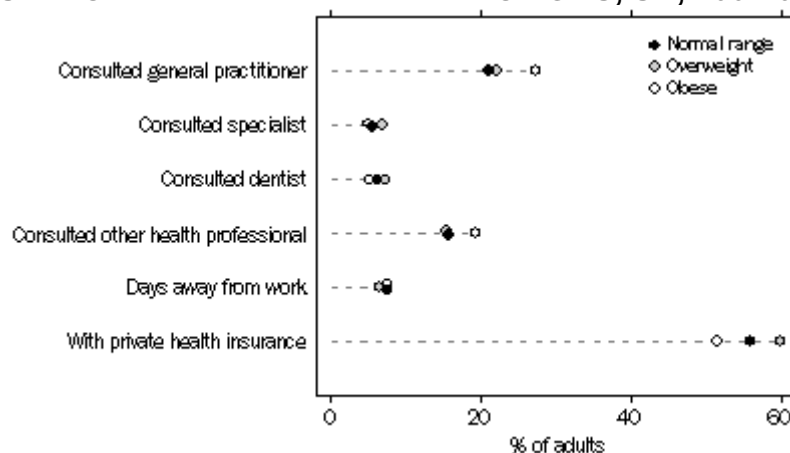
PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS WITH SELECTED LONG TERM CONDITIONS WHO WERE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE, SA, 2004-05



Source: National Health Survey, Summary of Results: State Tables, 2004-05 (cat. no.4362.0)

In 2004-05, 27% of obese adults consulted a general practitioner (GP) in a two-week period which is statistically significantly higher than the proportions of adults who were overweight or in the normal weight range (22% and 21% respectively). There were insignificant differences between percentages of obese, overweight and normal weight adults in consulting specialists, in consulting other health professionals or in taking days from work in a two-week period and the differences for having private health insurance were also insignificant.

SELECTED HEALTH RELATED ACTIONS, SA, 2004-05



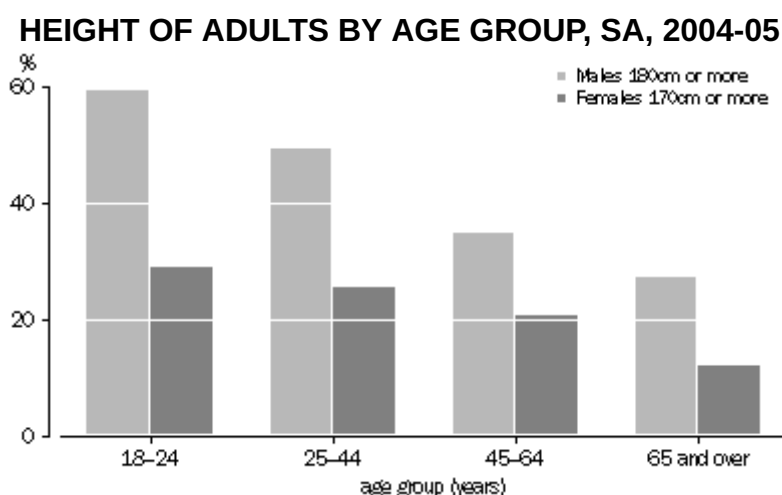
Source: National Health Survey, 2004-05, data available on request

HEIGHT OF ADULTS

BMI is calculated using reported height. In 2004-05, younger South Australian adults reported heights that indicated they were on average taller than older South Australian adults. The following graph shows the proportion of males reporting a height of 180cm or more and the proportion of females reporting a height of 170cm or more by age group. It shows that 59% of 18-24 year old males reported they were 180cm or more compared with 27% of males aged 65 years and over. The graph also shows that 29% of 18-24 year old females reported they were 170cm or more compared with 12% of females aged 65 years and over.

Younger adults were less likely to report shorter heights. Only 3% of males aged 18-24 years reported they were less than 165cm compared with 9% of males aged 65 years and over. Fewer than half (46%) of females aged 18-24 years reported they were less than 165cm compared with 69% of females aged 65 years and over.

In the 1995 NHS, people reported their heights and then their heights were measured. Results from this survey showed that people tended to overestimate their height. For both males and females differences between reported and measured heights were greatest in the 65 years and over age group. For more details see [How Australians Measure Up, 1995](#) (cat. no. 4359.0). For the 2005-05 NHS, people's heights were not measured and therefore over or under estimations cannot be determined for this survey.



Source: [National Health Survey, Summary of Results: State Tables, 2004-05](#) (cat. no.4362.0)

REFERENCES

National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2004-05 (cat. no. 4364.0)

[National Health Survey, Summary of Results: State Tables, 2004-05](#) (cat. no. 4362.0)

The companion data to [National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2001](#) (cat. no. 4364.0)

Household Use of the Internet in South Australia (Feature Article)

HOUSEHOLD USE OF THE INTERNET IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publication 'Household Use of Information

Technology, Australia 2005–06' (cat. no. 8146.0) provides an insight into the growing use of computers and the Internet by South Australian and Australian households. Key findings from this publication showed:

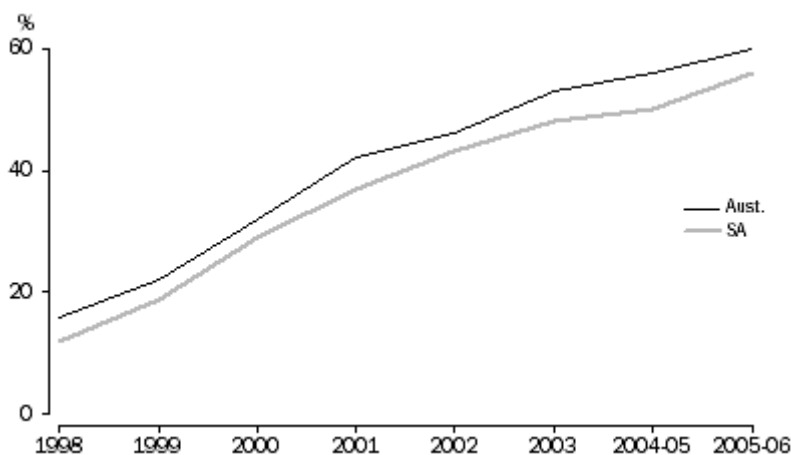
- Access to the Internet in South Australia increased from 12% in 1998 to 56% in 2005–06.
- South Australians who have access to a home computer also increased from 41% in 1998 to 67% in 2005–06.
- The most common main purpose for using the Internet at home in South Australia was for private or personal use.
- The percentage of South Australian households with broadband only Internet access was 36% in 2005-06, lower than the national average of 47%.
- In metropolitan South Australia, 39% of households' only Internet access was broadband compared to the Australian average of 53%.

The data used in the following article (sourced from 'Household Use of Information Technology, Australia 2005-06') were extracted from the 2005–06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS). Similar usage information was obtained in a number of earlier household surveys, enabling comparison of usage patterns over time. This article compares South Australian to national Internet use at home, over time and by age. Statistics in this article that are not in the 'Household Use of Information Technology, Australia 2005–06' (cat. no. 8146.0) publication are available on request by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET ACCESS

The percentage of South Australian households with access to the Internet increased from 12% in 1998 to 56% in 2005–06, while the proportion of Australian households with access to the Internet increased from 16% to 60%. Over the same period, the percentage of South Australian households with access to a home computer increased from 41% to 67%. Correspondingly, for Australia the percentage of home computers increased from 44% to 70%.

PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS, South Australia and Australia, 1998 to 2005–06

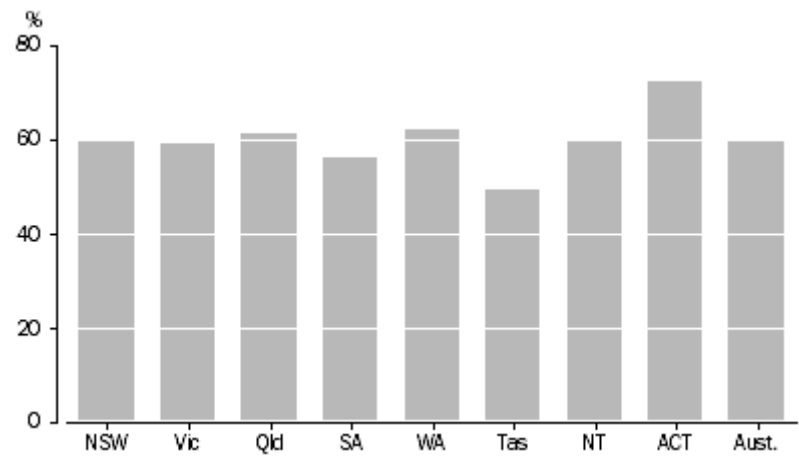


Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 8146.0).

South Australian households continue to lag behind most states and territories when looking at the proportion of households with Internet access. In 2005–06, households with Internet

access in the states and territories ranged from 49% in Tasmania to 72% in the Australian Capital Territory.

PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME INTERNET ACCESS, by state and territory, 2005-06



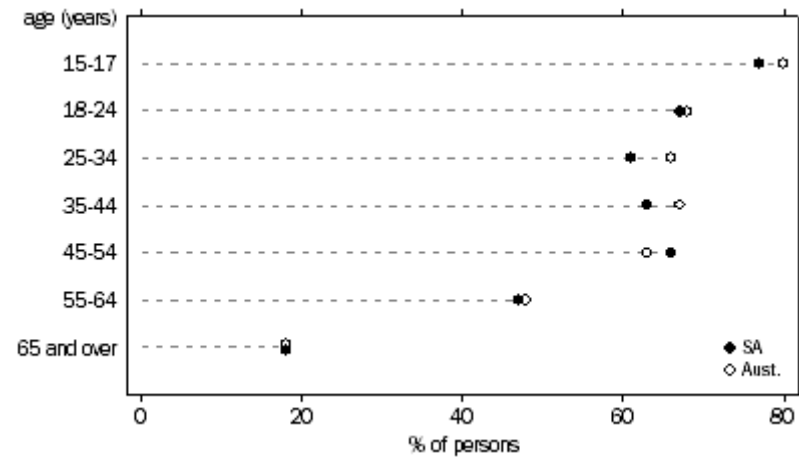
Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 8146.0).

INTERNET USE BY AGE GROUP

The 2005–06 survey results show that 54% of South Australians aged 15 years and over used the Internet at home during the 12 months reference period. This compared with the estimate for all of Australia of 57%.

The following graph shows that in South Australia and Australia, Internet use at home was higher in younger age groups than in older age groups. More than one half of Australians and South Australians between the ages of 15 and 54 inclusive used the Internet in their homes compared with 47% of South Australians and 48% of Australians aged 55–64 years. For both South Australia and Australia the internet usage of those aged 65 years or more was 18%.

INTERNET USE AT HOME BY AGE GROUP, South Australia and Australia, 2005-06

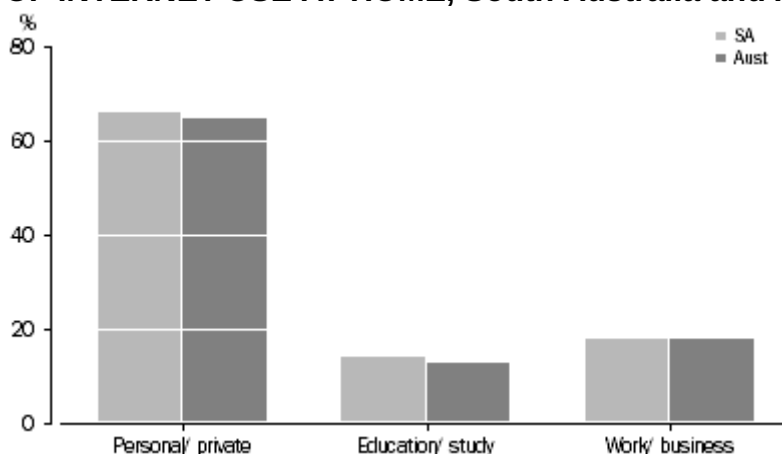


Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005–06 (cat. no. 8146.0).

MAIN PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE

During 2005-06, the most common main purpose of Internet use at home in South Australia was for personal or private use. Of South Australian adults who used the Internet at home, 66% used the Internet for personal or private purposes, 18% for work or business related purposes, and 14% for education and study purposes. At the national level, 65% of adults used the Internet for personal or private purposes, 18% for work or business related purposes, and 13% for education and study purposes.

MAIN PURPOSE OF INTERNET USE AT HOME, South Australia and Australia, 2005-06

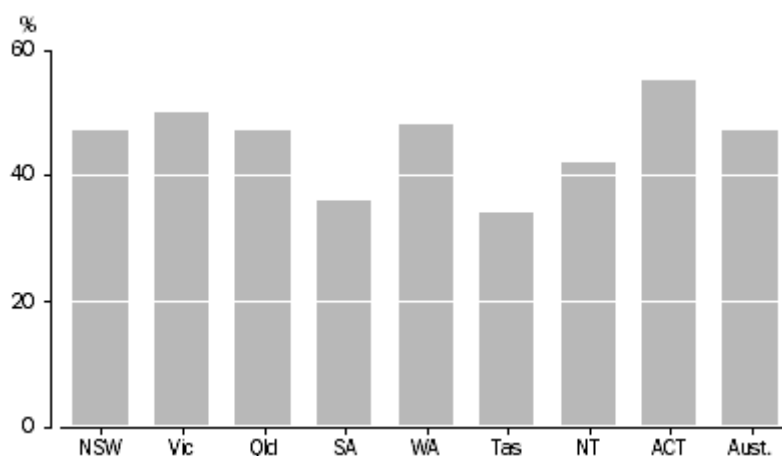


Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 8146.0).

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD INTERNET CONNECTION

During 2005-06, the percentage of households with Internet whose only access was via broadband in South Australia was lower than the national average. The percentage of households with broadband only Internet access in SA was 36%, whereas the Australian average was 47%. In metropolitan areas South Australia is even further behind the national average, with only 39% of metropolitan households whose only Internet access was broadband compared to the Australian average of 53%.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET WHOSE ONLY ACCESS IS VIA BROADBAND, by state and territory, 2005-06



Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 8146.0).

References:

Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2005-06 (cat. no. 8146.0).

Index of Articles published in SA Stats

Issue	Article Title
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Apr 2007	Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia River Murray - South Australia
Mar 2007	Household Waste Management in South Australia
Feb 2007	Births - South Australia
Jan 2007	Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product
2006	
Dec 2006	Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption
Nov 2006	Health of South Australians - Health related actions
Oct 2006	National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features
Sep 2006	Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry
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May 2006	Health of South Australians - Health Status
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2005	
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